

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**  
**FROM THE**  
**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

**PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,**

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**ODDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.**

**Received up to 25th October, 1881.**

**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.**

The *Almora Akhbār* of the 15th October (received on the 19th idem) says that it will be remembered that at the time of the last general parliamentary elections Liberal leaders severely denounced the Indian administration of the late Conservative Government. They especially found fault with the late Government for passing the Vernacular Press Act and the Arms Act, for not admitting the natives to a share in the administration of their country, &c. This excited great hopes in the minds of the natives, and they heartily congratulated themselves on the victory of the Liberals. Nearly three years have elapsed since the accession of the Liberals to power. Now let us see how far our hopes have been realized. First, the Vernacular Press Act has not yet been abolished. The Secretary of State has sent a despatch to the Government of India urging the abolition of that Act, but the Supreme Government has called for the opinions of the Local Governments on the subject, at whose instance the Act was passed. Hence it is obvious that the Act will not be

Circulation,  
51 copies.



abolished, though some of its provisions may be altered. Secondly, the Government has as yet taken no action in regard to the Arms Act. Do the Liberals agree with the Conservatives in thinking that that Act is a necessary and useful one? Thirdly, as regards the more extended employment of natives in the public service, the Secretary of State has only sent a despatch to the Government of India on the subject. But he should not content himself with merely issuing orders. He should see that his orders are carried out by the Government of India. Even under the late *régime* the Home Government sent many despatches on the subject, but in vain. Fourthly, some measures have no doubt been adopted to place the finances of India on a satisfactory footing. The appointment of Major Baring as Finance Minister is the best thing that the Government has done in this matter. Fifthly, Mr. Gladstone declared in his election speeches that the late Kabul war was not undertaken merely for the protection of Indian interests, but that it was really an imperial affair, and therefore contended that England should share the cost with India. The natives expected that he would contribute half the cost from the imperial treasury. But he has contributed only five millions, while the total cost of the war amounted to no less than 30 millions sterling. We should be very thankful to him even for this small contribution. Our native contemporaries which formerly praised the Liberals and hailed their accession to power with joy now express dissatisfaction with their administration. The reader will remember that we have repeatedly declared that it is all the same to India whether the Liberals or the Conservatives are in office. We should look to the Viceroys, and not to the political factions at home, for the promotion of our welfare. If a Viceroy is a good-hearted man, he can do a great deal of good to the country, whether the Liberals or the Conservatives are in power. The English political factions are chiefly guided by their party considerations. Both the factions are equally anxious to win the good-will of the cotton lords of Manchester and do not hesitate to sacri-

vice the interests of India to theirs. The late Conservative Government repealed a portion of the cotton-duty, and the Liberals have promised to abolish it altogether. The abolition of the duty will not only affect the cotton industry of India, but we are afraid that an income-tax may be imposed to recoup the loss of revenue caused by the abolition. The reader will perceive from the above how far we can expect any good from the Liberal Government. The fact of the matter is that we should depend upon our own exertions for the improvement of our condition.

The *Vritt Dhárá* (published in Marathi at Dhar) of the 17th October expresses satisfaction that Lord Ripon's administration.

Circulation,  
125 copies.

Lord Ripon's Government has put an end to the Kabul war and introduced several reforms in the administration. He has introduced the financial decentralization scheme. He has issued orders that stores required for the public service, should be purchased in India as far as possible. The patronage of Government will greatly encourage Indian arts and industries. A more favourable scale of charges has been fixed for the despatch of telegraphic messages. Although the Vernacular Press Act has not yet been repealed, it has practically been rendered a dead letter, and some concessions have also been made to the press in the matter of postage. Lord Ripon has vetoed the Game Bill, which would prove a source of great inconvenience to the people. There is reason to think that his administration will prove very beneficial to the natives. On his arrival in India he declared that he would not make any promises to the natives, but that they should judge him by his acts. He has hitherto strictly adhered to this policy. He deserves to be classed with those famous British officers who founded the British empire in this country.

A correspondent of the *Aftáb-i-Punjab* of the 10th October, Muhammad Haiyat Khan, writing from Peshawar, stated that the charges which had been brought

against Muhammad Haiyat Khan did not represent even a fraction of the crimes he had committed. The writer has had a talk with some respectable Kabulis in regard to the conduct of the accused at Kabul. They told him that they did not like to prosecute the accused for what they had had to pay him. All respectable Afghans, far from bringing false charges against him, do not approve of the conduct of those of their brethren who have brought charges against him. He has brought the natives into disrepute by his misconduct and deserves no sympathy. They should now assist the Government in bringing him to justice, in order that it may be convinced that they did not approve of his conduct. The writer will write more on the subject in a future issue.

Another Peshawar correspondent of the same paper of the 21st October says that the above article has grieved the the people at Peshawar to the heart. The writer knows who the writer of the above article is. He is one of the enemies of Sirdar Muhammad Haiyat Khan. Some respectable Kabuli Sirdars, whom the writer of this article saw at Peshawar, told him that Haiyat Khan was quite innocent and that he was really a victim of the jealousy of his enemies. His enemies brought pressure to bear upon the writer and some other respectable men at Peshawar to induce them to give false evidence against him at the approaching trial and even offered them bribes, but they refused to accede to their improper request. They are now endeavouring to induce persons of the lower classes to bear witness against him. They have given out that the Government has sanctioned a grant of ten thousand rupees for distribution among the witnesses for the prosecution, and have also held out hopes of jagirs to some of the witnesses. All these illegal proceedings of theirs will be proved in court. If the Government sent any spies to the frontier districts to ascertain the popular opinion about the case of Haiyat Khan, it would at once find that all classes of the people in those districts regarded him as innocent and would also become acquainted with the ways

and means pursued by his enemies in fabricating evidence against him. Even the European missionaries and the Europeans employed in the Salt Department, who mix freely with the natives, would be able to enlighten the Government on the subject.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* of the 22nd October quotes the remarks

Circulation,  
490 copies.

The proposed appointment of a Native Judge to the High Court at Allahabad.

made by the *Pioneer* in its issue of the 17th October on the question of appointing a Native Judge to the Allahabad High Court, and says that

the natives will probably resent the unfavourable remarks made by it and will be ready to denounce it. But it should be observed that the *Pioneer* is an Anglo-Indian organ, and therefore it is perfectly justified in advocating the rights of Englishmen just as the native press is in advocating those of the natives. It is natural that a friend of his country should desire that all the fat appointments should be reserved for his own countrymen. We agree with our contemporary in thinking that no native is fit for the post in question. To say nothing of the High Court Judgeship, which is a high appointment, the natives are not fit even to be chaprasis. They are as it were an incarnation of idleness, ignorance and disunion, and a disgrace to mankind. The learned editor of the *Pioneer* is well aware that the natives have got as good an intellect as Europeans, and that the former are as capable of undergoing hard labour in acquiring education as the latter. He is aware that many natives have acquired education in England and have successfully competed with Englishmen at the most difficult examinations. He is aware that some natives have already been appointed to posts of trust and responsibility, and that they have performed their duties with ability, industry, and honesty. He is aware that the Native Judges of the Calcutta High Court have done their work in a way which reflects great credit upon them, and that nicer legal points are generally involved in the cases that come up before that court than in those that come up before the Allahabad

tribunal. He knows all this better than we do. The reason why he considers natives unfit for the post in question is that they as a people have made very little progress in education. Hardly one man out of one hundred thousand natives will be found fit for a High Court Judgeship, but among Englishmen more than five men out of every one thousand will be found to be quite competent. Under these circumstances, it would be an injustice to the latter to bestow the appointment in question upon a native. Surely a people like the natives, among whom there are many enemies of their own country and countrymen, cannot be regarded eligible for higher offices. Our countrymen should first endeavour to dissuade those among them, who are bent on suppressing higher English education in the country, from carrying out their evil purpose. When they have the means of acquiring English education and there are many well-educated men among them, our contemporary does not consider any of them fit for a High Court Judgeship. If higher English education is suppressed, they will not be considered fit even for railway clerkships.

A correspondent of the same paper of the 19th October, writing from Mirzapur in regard to the cow case, remarks that the Musalmans of Mirzapur have established a committee called the Anjuman-i-Islami. The committee holds a meeting every Saturday at the house of Akbar Ali Khan. He is the man to whom the cow in question belongs. The Musalman Government servants also attend the meetings. Subscriptions have been raised by the committee for the prosecution of the suit. When the Hindus saw this, they also began to raise subscriptions to meet the large expenses of the suit. The police lately complained to the Magistrate about this collection of subscriptions by the Hindus, and also urged that the Hindu Government servants should be prevented from assisting their brethren in the prosecution of the suit. Is it the object of the police that the Hindus should be prohibited from collecting subscriptions in order that they may not be able to prosecute

the suit for want of funds? Why should the Hindus who are in the public service be prevented from the performance of their religious duties? If the police suspect that the Hindus will create any rioting, they are mistaken. They have full faith in the justice of the Government and readily acquiesce in the orders of Government officers. It is strange that the Musalmans should be allowed to raise subscriptions, but the Hindus should be prevented from doing so. A rumour is afloat that all the Hindu officers will be transferred from Mirzapur to other places, and Musalman officers will be sent to Mirzapur in their place. If this rumour is correct, what will the public think of such a proceeding? Nearly all the police officers at Mirzapur are Musalmans. The Magistrate has received orders from the Local Government to make enquiries as to whether the practice of cow-slaughter has been in vogue at Mirzapur or not, and to report the result of his enquiries to the Government. The Hindus are to prove that kine have never been sacrificed by the Musalmans at that place, and the Musalmans are to prove that they have constantly done so. The writer argues that no kine have ever been sacrificed by the Musalmans at Mirzapur, and says that enquiries were commenced by the Joint Magistrate on the 27th September last, the Magistrate being absent in consequence of the death of his son. The writer complains that on the same day, when many Hindus were present near the court, an ox was put up to auction for sale at the place. Hitherto only the names of the bidders were declared by the auctioneer. But this time, contrary to the custom, he loudly declared that so much was the bid of such and such a *butcher*. What his object in making such a declaration was is not difficult to guess. The Hindus were grieved and began to bid for the ox in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of a butcher. A Hindu bought it for Rs. 12, although it was not worth more than Rs. 2. In the meantime Muzaffar Ali, the City Inspector of Police, arrived at the place and ordered the auctioneer not to name the trade of a bidder.

Circulation,  
225 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip* for October publishes a long article about the quarrel between the Hindus and Musalmans of Mirzapur. The

The same.

writer states that the quarrel arose at the time of the *Id* last year, but it has not yet been settled. It is to be regretted that the Government does not at once settle such matters, and the result is that riots sometimes occur, as was lately the case at Multan. The writer then refers to the several friendly attempts made in vain by the Hindus to induce Akbar Ali Khan to refrain from killing the cow in question and takes him to task for his stubbornness. The writer refers to the enquiries made by the Magistrate into the case at the instance of the Local Government, and to the great interest taken by the Hindus in the case. Hundreds of Hindus attend the court every day. In regard to the sale of an ox which took place on the 27th September last near the court, the writer states that the ox belonged to Government. The Musalman police officers, in order to tease the Hindus, loudly declared that the ox was going to be sold to a butcher for so much, and that if any Hindu wished to buy it, he should bid for it. A Hindu was obliged to buy it for Rs. 22, in order to save its life, although he did not want it. The writer says that ill-feeling exists between all the Hindus and Musalmans of Mirzapur, and asks the Government to decide this case with great care, in order that its decision may lead to no bad consequences.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* of the 21st October, in regard to the next examination of pleaders and mukhtars which is to be held at Lahore in December next, asks the Registrar of the Panjab University to postpone the examination till the end of February or the beginning of March next. Great sickness has been prevailing in the Panjab, especially at Lahore and Amritsar, for the last two or three months. The candidates will not be well prepared for the examination if it is held in December.

The pleaders' and mukhtars' examination to be held at Lahore.

The English Supplement to the *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* of the 18th October makes the following remarks in regard to the education of the masses :—

“Under our present system of education, when a young man leaves his college or school, he is at his wit's end how to earn his livelihood. He is generally too proud of his learning to follow the professions or avocations of his forefathers, or to learn arts and manufacture, which he considers to be beneath the diguity of an “educated gentleman” as he calls himself. He simply tries to overstock the market of Keranidom or the higher professions opened to him by Government, *viz.*, that of a lawyer, an engineer, or a physician ; but he will never agree to learn the art of a carpenter, a smith, a mason, a tailor, a potter, a sculptor, a weaver, or a farmer. We need hardly say that this tendency of the educated natives has a very injurious effect upon society. While a few professions are overstocked, in other professions, whose number is legion, but which are no less honorable, not a single educated man is to be found. In consequence, native manufacture has gone down so much that almost every article of the commonest use is imported from other countries, and no native has yet been known to have made any improvement or any invention in modern times which has won the praise of, or been adopted by, men of other countries.

“What is the best way of remedying this state of things is a serious problem. Lectures and exhortations on this subject are given by almost every public speaker, and every Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of Indian Universities in their annual speeches : but all in vain. In our humble opinion the only as well as the best way of remedying the evil is to combine theoretical with practical education in the State system of Public Instruction, and in any scheme that may be devised for mass education.

“The education of the masses, it is obvious, can never be effected through a foreign language as English is to the natives

of this country. It is only possible in each province through the vernacular of the province. Almost every province of India has its own vernacular. The idea to have a *lingua franca* for the whole of India, or to make Urdu the vernacular of the whole of the Northern India, is a Utopian one. Mass education, to be successful, must be given through the spoken language of the people. For instance, in the Panjab through Panjabi; in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, through Hindustani (which is a mixture of Hindi and Urdu); in Bengal through Bengali, and so forth. This principle is already acknowledged by Government to some extent. What is wanted, and what is of vital importance for the welfare of the people, is that *mass education should be combined generally with practical education*. It may be asked how this is practicable considering the number and variety of professions. We venture, therefore, to throw out the following suggestions:—

“The vernacular schools should be divided into two classes: (1) schools for general instruction, and (2) schools for technical instruction. In schools for general instruction, besides reading, writing, and arithmetic, the following practical subjects should be taught, instead of history and geography, as at present, which should be reserved for higher education: (1) Practical geometry, mensuration, elements of mechanics and mechanism; (2) chemistry of common things and metallurgy; (3) domestic medicine and hygiene; and (4) agriculture and horticulture. Our readers may be startled at this long range of practical subjects which we propose to be taught in vernacular schools intended for mass education. Let us not be misunderstood. We don't mean that *proficiency* in all these subjects should be aimed at; in schools intended for general instruction, it will be enough if one primer in each subject, sufficient to give an *elementary* knowledge of the subject, be taught. Schools for technical instruction should be established by every municipality on the grant-in-aid principle. For instance, schools may be opened for teaching

the common indigenous arts, such as carpentry, smiths' work, tailoring, pottery, &c., at the expense of the municipality, the Government grant-in-aid being applied to teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic. Such schools, if established in every municipality, will raise a class of men who will be far superior to the present illiterate class of artizans and more useful to society than the white-clothed Manshis and Babus who swarm in every locality in India."

#### NATIVE STATES.

A correspondent of the *Akhbār-i-Ām* of the 22nd October, who lately paid a visit to Patiala, complains of the state of things there.

Circulation,  
1,700 copies.

From what he heard from many persons at Patiala he is led to believe that the council of regency oppress the people. He is afraid that if this state of things continues, the people may create disturbances. When the council was appointed in 1876, Sir Lepel Griffin warned the members, in the speech delivered by him on the occasion, that if they abused their powers and oppressed the people, the Government would at once withdraw the powers from them. The time has come to carry this threat into effect. If the Panjab Government does not change the council, great suspicions will arise in the minds of the people in Patiala. Many persons say that even the British officers are not altogether free from bribery and corruption; but the writer does not believe this, and thinks that the tyranny and oppression which prevail at Patiala have not yet come to the notice of the Government. At the time of his approaching visit to Patiala the Lieutenant-Governor should not allow himself to be deceived by the flattery and hospitality of the council, but should make secret enquiries into the condition of the people.

#### POST-OFFICE.

The *Katirachan Sudha* (Benares) of the 17th October complains that some copies of the paper are generally lost in transmission through the post.

Circulation,  
350 copies.

the subscribers. The editor states that he can produce letters, received from the subscribers, complaining of the non-receipt of the paper. The paper is always posted at the Rajghat post-office.

The same paper expresses great satisfaction that, in future, money orders will be paid and letters delivered at the post-office at Benares, and the people will be saved the trouble and expense of going to the head-office at Sikrol. The editor also urges that the head-office should be removed from Sikrol to a central position at Benares. A house should be constructed near the Town-hall for the office. In the meantime some private house at the place may be hired for the purpose. A branch post-office would be quite sufficient for the requirements of Sikrol.

The removal of the district post-office from Sikrol to Benares.

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#### LOCAL.

Circulation,  
350 copies.

The *Kavivachan Sudha* (Benares) of the 17th October complains that monkeys are a great nuisance at Benares. They destroy everything they can lay their hands on. They often attack men and wound them. They are as it were angels of death to children. Last year the daughter of Pandit Kailash Nath, Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Balrampur, was one day doing some work in a room situated on the top of her house. Suddenly a monkey entered the room. She was so frightened that she died after a few hours. The municipal committee should adopt some measures to banish these brutes from the town. Some time ago it made some cages to catch them, but the attempt appears to have been unsuccessful. Some of these cages are still lying uselessly at the city police-station.

Monkeys at Benares.

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Circulation,  
350e opies.

The same paper states that the Magistrate of Benares lately sent for five or six Hindus and the same number of Musalmans to his court and told them that they would be punished if any disturbances

Some Hindus and Musalmans of Benares warned by the Magistrate against creating disturbances at the time of the next Id festival.

lately sent for five or six Hindus and the same number of Musalmans to his court and told them that they would be punished if any disturbances

took place on the day of the next Id. The editor highly approves of this threat administered by the Magistrates to both the Hindus and Musalmans.

The *Aina-i-Sikandri* (Moradabad) of the 22nd October, in its local news column, states that the Government has sanctioned a yearly allowance of Rs. 700 for the supply of medicines and instruments to the dispensaries in the Moradabad district. Out of this allowance, Rs. 350 worth of medicines and instruments are supplied to the dispensaries at Amroha, Sambhal, Chandosi, and Balari, and Rs. 350 worth of medicines and instruments to the dispensary at Moradabad. Such a small allowance is not sufficient for the requirements of the Moradabad dispensary. The number of patients who have been treated at the dispensary up to this time since the beginning of this year already amounts to about twenty-two thousand. There is reason to think that by the end of the year the figures will have risen to thirty thousand men. Obviously even the cheapest medicines cannot be supplied to thirty thousand patients out of Rs. 350. The people have been convinced of the efficacy of European medicines, and they resort to the dispensary in the hope that they will get good European medicines there; but they are disappointed. Even well-to-do persons cannot afford to pay for European medicines, because they are costly, and, especially at Moradabad, the druggists charge very high prices. Great sickness at present prevails at Moradabad. When the Government has been pleased to place dispensaries in charge of able doctors on handsome salaries, it should also supply those charitable institutions with a sufficient quantity of good medicines.

Circulation,  
60 copies.

The alleged scarcity of medicines at the Moradabad dispensary.

circulation  
60 copies

circulation  
60 copies

## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1881.	1881.	
1	<i>Afshar-i-Hind</i>	... Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Octr. 22nd	Octr. 25th	...
2	<i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	" 17th & 21st	" 20th & 24th	...
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khwaja Yusuf Ali,	" 21st	" 24th	225 copies.
4	<i>Ahsan-al-Akhbar</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain Khan	" 13th & 20th	" 20th & 25th	115 "
5	<i>Asna-i-Sikandri</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	" 22nd	" 24th	60 "
6	<i>Ain-al-Akhbar</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	" 16th	" 20th	64 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Islam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" 15th	" 22nd & 25th	140 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 19th & 22nd,	" 22nd & 25th	1,700 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Mirza Faiyaz Beg	" 15th & 23rd	" 19th & 25th	80 "
10	<i>Almal-al-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-al-din	" 18th	" 22nd	80 "
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Golab Rai	" 18th & 22nd,	" 20th & 23rd	276 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	... Almora	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand	" 15th	" 19th	51 copies.
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Akhbar</i>	... Shahjahanpur.	Urdu	Ditto	Moti Mian	" "	" 23rd	20 "
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Chandan Lal	" "	" 20th	135 "

15	Anjuman-i-Panjab ...	Lahore ...	Urdu - Eng- lish.	Ditto	...	Mir Nisār Ali	...	18th	...	23rd	...	425 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
16	Ahraf-ul-Akhbar ...	Delhi ...	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	...	Mirza Khan	...	21st	...	24th	...	100 copies.
17	Dab-daba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Ditto	Weekly	...	Thakur Prasad	...	15th	...	20th	...	225 "
18	Dab-daba-i-Sikandri ...	Rampur ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Muhammad Husain,	...	17th	...	"	...	410 "
19	Guldasta-i-Benares ...	Benares ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Fida Husain	...	15th & 22nd	...	"	...	115 "
20	Gurmukhi Akhbar ...	Lahore ...	Gurmukhi ...	Ditto	...	Gurmukh Singh	...	12th & 19th	...	"	...	300 "
21	Gwalior Gazette ...	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	...	Jhabbe Lal	...	16th	...	"	...	80 "
22	Haiyat-i-Jawidani ...	Agra ...	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	...	Balkrishn Bhat	...	20th	...	"	...	225 "
23	Hindi Pradip ...	Allahabad,	Hindi	Monthly	...	Mahabir Prasad	...	1st	...	"	...	188 "
24	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	19th & 22nd	...	"	...	250 "
25	Karnamukh ...	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	...	Baleswar Prasad...	...	17th	...	"	...	725 copies (in- cluding 370 copies taken by Govt.)
26	Kashi Patika ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	...	...	...	21st	...	"	...	310 copies.
27	Kaulab-i-Hind ...	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	...	Rev. T. Craven	...	"	...	"	...	350 "
28	Kavi-Yachan Sudha ...	Benares ...	Hindi	Weekly	...	Chintamani Rao	...	17th	...	"	...	250 "
29	Kavyach Samachar ...	Allahabad,	Urdu	Monthly	...	Sheo Narain	...	25th	...	"	...	90 "
30	Khair Khosh-i-Aalam ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Weekly	...	Mir Hasan	...	16th	...	"	...	600 "
31	Khair Khosh-i-Pan- jab.	Gujran- wala.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Brij Lal	...	18th	...	"	...	490 copies (in- cluding 86 copies taken by Govt.)
32	Koh-i-Nar ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	...	Jawwad Ali	...	19th & 22nd	...	"	...	365 copies.
33	Lawrence Gazette ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Weekly	...	Jamil-al-din	...	18th	...	"	...	100 "
34	Mawar Gazette ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	...	Gobardhan Das	...	17th	...	"	...	100 "

*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1881.	1881.	
35	<i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Ghulam Muhammad	Octr. 18th	Octr. 20th	200 copies,
36	<i>Mashir-i-Nimroz</i>	... Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhib-ul-lah	" 15th	" 19th	90 "
37	<i>Mumba-al-Ahkām</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Khairati Lal	" "	" "	20 "
38	<i>Mulla-i-Nār</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Nabi Bakhsh	" 20th	" 22nd	32 "
39	<i>Najmal Akhbar</i>	... Etāwah	Ditto	Ditto	Ruh-al-lah Khan	" 24th	" 25th	200 "
40	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Das	" 7th & 15th	" 21st	325 "
41	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	... Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ambika Prasad	" 18th	" 20th	106 "
42	<i>Nār Afshān</i>	... Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	" 20th	" 22nd	700 "
43	<i>Nār-al-Anwar</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 22nd	" "	337 "
44	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 19th to 25th	" 19th to 25th respectively.	715 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
45	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	" 18th	" 23rd	600 copies.
46	<i>Panjabi Akhbar</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim	" 12th & 15th	" 19th	300 "
47	<i>Panjab Punch</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Fateh-al-din	" 18th	" 21st	150 "
48	<i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	... Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	" 17th	" "	300 "
49	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	" 20th	" 22nd	517 "
50	<i>Sabha Kapurthala</i>	... Kapurthala	Ditto	Weekly	Sharf-al-din	" 15th & 22nd	" 21st & 25th respectively.	455 "
51	<i>Sadiq-al-Akhbar</i>	... Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Quds	" 20th	" 23rd	150 "
52	<i>Safir-i-Hind</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Das	" 16th	" 19th	...

53	Sajjan Kirti Sudha- kar.	Udaipur ...	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	Banshi Dhar	...	"	17th	...	"	21st	...	225	"
54	Shola-i-Tur	Cawnpore.	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Haidar Ali	...	"	18th	...	"	"	...	325	"
55	Tutya-i-Hind	Meerut ..	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Wilayat Ali	...	"	17th	...	"	19th	...	...	"
56	Victoria Paper	Sialkot ..	Ditto	...	Tri-weekly	...	Gyan Chand	...	"	17th & 19th	...	"	23rd	...	900	"
57	Vidyut Panjdb	Lahore ..	Gurmukhi	...	Monthly	...	Gurmukh Singh	...	"	For the month of Ashwin.	...	"	19th	...	...	"
58	Vrati Dhara	Dhar ...	Marathi	...	Weekly	...	Hari Bhaskar	...	"	Octr. 3rd & 17th	...	"	21st	...	125	"
59	Waqya Alam	Ghazipur,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	...	"	17th	...	"	20th	...	250	"

ALLAHABAD,  
The 29th October, 1881. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

